

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND;

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1829.

No. 495.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, July 29.	Fayetteville, July 25.	Newbern, July 27.	Petersburg, July 24.
Brandy, Cognac, - - -	gall. 33 35	150 175	150 175	125 200
Apple, - - - - -	33 35	40 45	40 45	38 50
Peach, - - - - -	6 7	50 60	75 45	45 75
Bacon, - - - - -	22 25	20 22	20 22	22 25
Beeswax, - - - - -	15	15 20	20 25	12 25
Butter, - - - - -	12 14	13 16	13 15	12 16
Coffee, - - - - -	55 60	50 55	35 40	55 60
Corn, - - - - -	7 8	6 7	7 7	7 9
Cotton, - - - - -	15 16	14 15	15 15	12 15
Candles, mould, - - -	75 80	70 80	600 800	
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	700	500 550	750 800	
Flour, - - - - -	25 28	30 35	100 125	
Feathers, - - - - -	125 150	125 150	35	
Gin, Holland, - - -	40 45	50	38 40	
Country, - - - - -	10000 11500			
Iron, - - - - -	8	6	6 7	6 7
Lard, - - - - -	150 175	250 300	150 200	
Lime, - - - - -	28 30	30 33	30 32	33 37
Molasses, - - - - -	8 9	8 9	8 10	7 8
Nails, Cut, assorted, - -	25 30	25 30		
Oats, - - - - -	725 800	125 150	150 175	150 175
Powder, American, - - -	125	125 150	150 175	150 175
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	80 90	70 80	40 95	100 150
West India, - - - - -	30 34	45 50	10 42	36 37
New England, - - - -	250 275	350 400	300 325	400 500
Rice, - - - - -	1000	900 1000	650 700	
Shot, - - - - -	75 80	80 100	70 75	
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	45 50	80 90	55 60	
Turk's Island, - - - -	900 1000	850 1050	900 1000	700 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - - -	20 25	18 25	16 25	25
Loaf, - - - - -	150 175	160 180	125 150	
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, -	120	125 150		
Hyson, - - - - -	100 120			
Young Hyson, - - - -	350 1100			
Tobacco, - - - - -	400	300		
Tallow, - - - - -	8 9	8	9 10	
Wheat, - - - - -	80 82	100	100 105	
Whiskey, - - - - -	27 28	35	28 30	
Wine, Madeira, - - - -	250 400	300 400	250 500	
Teneriffe, - - - - -	150 175	160 200		
Sherry, - - - - -	160 225	200 250		
Port, - - - - -	200 330			
Malaga, - - - - -	70 80	100 120		

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

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EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess." &c.—*Wellburg (Va.) Gaz.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications." &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

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"Indeed it is altogether a superior work." &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

To the Printers of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

We have on hand a complete assortment of, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

RICARD RONALDSON.
Prices—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb. \$1 40 English, \$0 36 Nonpareil, 0 90 Great Primer, 0 34 Minion, 0 70 Double Pica, 0 32 Brevier, 0 56 Do. Great Primer, 0 32 Burgeois, 0 46 Large letter, plain, 30 Long Primer, 0 40 Scabards & Quo Small Pica, 0 38 tations, 0 50 Pica, 0 36

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionately reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 2.

WANTED.
A SMART likely negro girl, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, without a child; must know something about house work, &c. For such a girl the cash will be given.

Inquire at this Office.

July 29th.

CASH
WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30,

TRACT DEPOSITORY.
TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Howb, or T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 4.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.
HAVING employed a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next session. Also a few English scholars.

The session will begin on the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham, Principal.

June 23.

NOTICE.
I HAVE for sale 5,000 lbs. of prime BACON, also a few barrels of FLOUR.

Saml. Child.

June 16.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and make payment on or before next August Court, as the situation of his affairs will not admit of his giving longer indulgence.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14.

From the Savannah Mercury.

At a council of the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Creek nation, convened by authority, the Talk of the President was communicated by the agent. After a profound silence of many minutes duration, Speckled Snake, a warrior whose head was whitened with the frosts of more than a hundred winters! and who supported himself of two young men, it is supposed, arose, and spoke as follows.

Brothers! We have heard the talk of our great father; it is very kind; he says he loves his red children.

Brothers! I have listened to many talks from our great father. When he first came o'er the wide waters, he was but a little man, and wore a red coat. Our chiefs met him on the banks of the river Savannah, and smoked with him the pipe of peace.

He was then very little. His legs were cramped by sitting long in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. He said he had come over the wide waters to teach Indians new things, and to make them happy. He said he loved his red brothers; he was very kind.

The Muscogees gave the white man land, and kindled him a fire, that he might warm himself; and when his enemies, the pale faces of the south, made war on him, their young men drew the tomahawk, and protected his head from the scalping knife.

But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indian's fire, and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his foot covered the plains and the valleys. His hands grasped the eastern and western sea, and his head rested on the moon. Then he became our great father. He loved his red children, and he said, 'Get a little farther, let me tread on thee.' With one foot he pushed the red man over the Oconee, and with the other he trampled down the graves of his fathers, and the forests where he had so long hunted the deer. But our great father still loved his red children, and he soon made to them another talk. He said, 'Get a little further; you are two near me.' But there was some bad men among the Muscogees then, as there are now. They lingered around the graves of their ancestors, till they were crushed beneath the heavy tread of our great father. Their teeth pierced his feet, and made him angry. Yet he continued to love his red children; and when he found them too slow in moving, he sent his great guns before him to sweep his path."

Brothers! I have listened to a great many talks from our great father. But they always began and ended in this—'Get a little further; you are too near me.'

Brothers! Our great father says that where we now are, our white brothers have always claimed the land. He speaks with a strait tongue, and cannot lie. But when he first came over the wide waters, while he was yet small, and stood before the great chief at the council of Yamacraw Bluff, he said—'Give me a little land, which you can spare, and I will pay you for it.'

Brothers! When our great father made us a talk on a former occasion, and said, 'Get a little farther; go beyond the Oconee, the Ocmulgee; there is a pleasant country,' he also said, 'It shall be yours for ever.' I have listened to his present talk. He says the land where you now live is not yours. Go beyond the Mississippi; there is game; and you may remain while the grass grows, or the water runs. Brothers! Will not our great father come there also? He loves his red children. He speaks with a strait tongue, and will not lie.

Brothers! Our great father says that our bad men have made his heart bleed, for the murder of one of his white children. Yet where are the red men which he loves, once as numerous as the leaves of the forest? how many have been murdered by

his warriors? How many have been crushed beneath his own footsteps?

Brothers! Our great father says we must go beyond the Mississippi. We shall there be under his care, and experience his kindness. He is very good! We have felt it all before!

Brothers! I have done.

Notes by the Translator.

* McCall's History of Georgia, vol. I. p. 36.

† Ibid, 72, 3.

‡ See the History of the Seminole War and Battle of the Horse Shoe, Niles' Register, vol. VI. p. 148, and other campaigns.

§ Vide the early Indian Treaties.

BOYLSTON MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.

The committee appointed by the corporation of Harvard College to adjudge the premiums established by the late Ware Nicholas Boylston, esq. hereby give notice that the following are the subjects for dissections for the year 1830, viz.

1st. Whether fever is produced by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, and if by both, their comparative influence?

2d. On the connexion between cutaneous diseases which are not contagious, and the internal organs.

Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted, post paid, to Thomas Welsh, M. D. B. S., on or before the first Wednesday of April, 1830.

The following are the subjects for 1831, viz.

1st. The History of the Autumnal Diseases of New-England.

2d. What insects in the United States, and particularly in the Northern part, are capable of inflicting poisonous wounds? the phenomena of such wounds? and the best means of remedying their ill consequences?

Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted as above, on or before the first Wednesday of April, 1831.

The author of the best dissertation on each subject of these questions, if approved, will be entitled to a premium of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, at his option.

Each dissertation must be accompanied with a sealed packet, on the outside of which shall be written some device or sentence, and on the inside of it, the author's name and place of residence. The same device or sentence must be written on the dissertation to which the packet is attached.

No dissertation will be received which has the author's name affixed. All unsuccessful dissertations will be deposited with the secretary, of whom they may be obtained, if applied for within a year after they have been received.

GEO. HAYWARD, Secretary.

N. B. Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

Newburyport Stocking Factory.

We have seen some of the stocking manufactured at this establishment, quite equal to any imported, for strength and durability. They can also be afforded, we understand, as cheap as those imported of equal fineness. The factory employs a capital of about three thousand dollars only; it has thirty frames for weaving stockings, all of which are wrought by females. The enterprising proprietor has orders as fast as he can supply them. The stockings we have seen are made of Sea Island cotton, three-threaded, and can be retailed for about sixty cents; they are actually worth one-third more than imported hose at that price. Boston Cour.

MAXIMS.

Live so well that if any speak ill of you none will believe it.

Small talk sometimes seems great to small people.

Bellies overlook want of sense—but never pardon want of manners.

The poor stir to get meat for their stomach—the rich to get stomach for their meat.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

It is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business, and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. Taylor, Clerk.

April 14.

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and shoes, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Jan. 6.

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, Adm'r.

May 2.

84—6w

The Managers of the Orange

County Bible Society will meet at the Presbyterian Church in this place, on the first Monday in September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the anniversary meeting. A punctual attendance is requested.

August 18.

A Camp Meeting will commence at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 5th of September next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Moses Brock.

August 18.

JEWELLERY &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having dissolved their co-partnership in the carpenter's business, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against them to present them immediately.

Faddis & Woods.

August 18.

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19.

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Ence, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9.

JOB PRINTING, Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

PAIFICATION OF GREECE.

PROTOCOL

Of the Conference held in London, at the office of Foreign Affairs, on the 22d of March, 1832.

Present, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Immediately after their arrival the plenipotentiaries of France and England will open with the government of the Ottoman Porte, and in the name of the three allied courts, a negotiation founded on the treaty of the 6th of July, 1830, respecting the pacification and future organization of Greece. It is well understood that each of the three courts reserves for itself the right of weighing the value of the objections which the Porte may make to the propositions addressed to it in fulfillment of the present protocol; and that, should those objections induce the courts to present other propositions, they would yet endeavor to come to a determination on the question of fixing, as promptly as possible, the limits of the continent and the isles of Greece.

It will be proposed to the Porte that the frontiers of Continental Greece should extend from the mouth of the gulf of Volo, along the reverse of Ophi mountains, up to the western point of Agrafa, where those mountains form their junction with the chain of Pindus. From that point the frontier will edge the valley of Aspro Potamos as far as Lavetelos, which remains part of the Turkish territory. It will then pass through the chain of the Macrinoros mountains and the river which bears that name, and which, coming from the plain of Arta, throws itself into the sea through the Ambracian Gulf.

All the countries south of this line will form part of the new state of Greece. The islands in the neighborhood of the Morea, that of Euboea or Negropont, and the isles known under the name of Cyclades, will also belong to that state.

TRIBUTE.—I will be proposed to the Porte, in the name of the three courts, that Greece do pay her an annual tribute of 1,500,000 Turkish piastres. The rate of the Turkish piastre shall be settled at once, that it may never be taken for the high Spanish piastre.

In consequence of the present poverty of Greece, it will be agreed that, from the moment when the payment of the tribute shall commence, the first year there shall not be paid more than one third, or less than one fifth of this sum of 1,500,000 Turkish piastres, and that this proportion should be raised from year to year until the fourth, when the maximum of 1,500,000 shall be paid. At the expiration of these four years, Greece shall pay the whole tribute annually, without any diminution or augmentation.

INDemnITY.—I will be proposed to the Porte that the indemnity mentioned in the second article of the treaty of July 6th, be determined and settled in the following manner:

1st. The Mussulmen (private individuals) proprietors of estates on the new constituted Greek territory—

2dly. The Mussulmen (private individuals) who, in the capacity of tenants or hereditary administrators, have an interest in the Vacu-Sady of mosques on lands formerly Turkish, deduction being made of the amount of the impost levied on that Vacu—

Both these classes of Mussulmen, whose claims shall have been recognised as valid, shall be bound to proceed themselves to the sale of their property, within the space of a year, with a proper reserve for the amount of the debt secured upon those estates. If within that time sales cannot be effected, commissioners shall be appointed to estimate the value of the unsold lands; and when once that value shall have been ascertained and fixed, the Greek government shall give to the proprietors or heirs, whose claims and rights shall have been established, bills upon the state, payable at periods agreed upon.

The verifications of the titles and debts, and the appraisement of the estates to be sold, shall be made by a commission composed in equal numbers of Mussulmen and Greeks. I will be authorized to do justice to every claim, and to pronounce upon every case submitted for its consideration, and on the losses experienced by the claimants during the revolution.

In order to prevent all difficulties and differences which might arise between the commissioners of the two nations, with respect to the aforesaid operation, to abridge and facilitate liquidation, and to arrive at a prompt and universally convenient settlement, a court of appeal shall be formed, and a tribunal of revision, composed of commissioners from the three allied courts, who shall decide in the cases in which the Greek and Mussulmen commissioners shall not be able to agree.

SUZERAINETÉ.—Greece, under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Porte, shall possess the internal administration best suited to her wants, and best calculated to secure her liberty of conscience, of worship and trade, and the enjoyment of property and peace. For this purpose the administration of Greece shall assume, as nearly as possible, a monarchical form, and shall be entrusted to a Christian chief or prince, whose author-

ity shall be hereditary in the order of primogeniture.

In no case shall the choice of this chief fall on the family of any of the three courts parties to the treaty 6th July. It shall be agreed in common between them and the Ottoman Porte.

To secure to the Porte the stability of the tribute allowed her by the present treaty, every chief shall receive the investiture of his dignity from her, and at his accession shall pay her the additional tribute of a year. Should the reigning branch be extinguished, the Porte shall take the same part in the nomination of a new chief as he did in that of the first.

AMNESTY AND RIGHT OF DEPARTURE.—The Ottoman Porte will proclaim full and entire amnesty, in order that in future no Greek shall be called to account, in the whole extent of her empire, for having taken part in the Greek insurrection. On its side the Greek government shall grant the same security, within the limits of its territory, to every Greek or Mussulman of the contrary side.

The Porte will allow a whole year to any of her subjects, who may wish to leave her empire to settle in Greece, for the purpose of selling their property. They shall be permitted to depart freely. Greece will ensure the same facilities and the same period for the sale of their property to the Greeks, who will prefer returning under the Mussulman domination.

The commercial relations between Turkey and Greece shall be settled as soon as the articles in the present protocol shall have been reciprocally adopted.

The ambassadors of France and England shall claim from the Ottoman Porte the continuance of the truce, which the Reis Effendi stated existed *de facto* on the part of the Turks towards the Greeks, in his address to the allied powers in the Archipelago, dated the 10th of September, 1828.

At the same time the three allied courts, having decided upon the step which they take in opening fresh negotiations at Constantinople, with the sole view of settling the fate of the Greeks, shall claim from the provisional government of Greece the cessation of hostilities on every point, and the return of the Greek troops within the line of the limits described in the foregoing proposition, without, however, any detriment to the future boundaries of Greece.

As soon as the preceding disposition shall have been agreed to by the Porte, their execution shall be placed, conformably to the sixth article of the treaty of the 6th July, under the guarantee of the three powers by whom the treaty was signed, and the rest will become the object of ampler stipulations between the three allied courts, as declared in the preceding article.

Let it be understood that from the present instant the guarantee of the Greek state now about to be formed, is ensured by the three powers against all hostile enterprise on the part of Turkey against the Greeks.

The ambassadors of France and England shall reject all dispositions which might militate against this fixed basis.

Although Russia, while adhering to these dispositions, be not represented at Constantinople by any individual invested with special powers, it is understood that the negotiation will be carried on in her name as in the name of France and England; that all the articles shall be debated and agreed in common by the three courts; and under no pretence whatever shall any thing be acceded to which might tend to exclude Russia from the negotiation or its results.

The ambassadors of France and England shall employ every means in their power to attain, in the shortest period possible, the accession of the Porte to the propositions which they are authorized to make to her. They will require from the Ottoman government a prompt and decisive answer.

The official documents to which the present negotiations may give rise, shall be drawn in common by the two ambassadors in the name of the three powers, a triple copy shall be signed, and one shall be forwarded to each of the contracting parties.

The basis of the present protocol shall serve as instructions for the two ambassadors in their negotiations which they are to open with the Porte.

The plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia has formally declared, on the part of his sovereign, that he has been authorized to negotiate with the Turkish government on all the points making part of the present protocol, and the plenipotentiaries of England and France have announced that in order to attain the end in view, the representatives of their courts at the Ottoman Porte consider themselves authorized to negotiate without any other formalities, in the name of their respective sovereigns, and will, for that purpose, immediately repair to Constantinople, to act in a collective name and in concert.

Signed.

Aberdeen—Polignac—Lieven.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

From The Plymouth (England) Journal.

A letter from an officer of his Majesty's schooner Monkey, addressed to his friends in this town, dated his

Majesty's schooner Monkey, at the Havana, April 18, 1832:

"On the morning of the 7th, we fell in with a beautiful Spanish schooner, the Josepha, from the coast of Africa, with 207 slaves on board. I was sent on board to take charge of her, with eight men, all the crew being made prisoners and sent on board the Monkey, to proceed down here. Such a heartrending sight I never before beheld, nor could I believe that human beings could ever survive the hardships and cruelties those poor creatures did; there were about 80 women and girls, and the remainder men and boys, some of the little children not more than six or seven years of age, and several old men and women; they were stowed away in a place in the hold of the vessel scarcely large enough for one quarter of their number, and that not more than 2½ feet high; before we fell in with her the Spaniards used to treat them shamefully, more like beasts than fellow creatures; they were all entirely naked, and great numbers of them completely crippled by being confined below; 20 of the poor things died on the passage, from the ill usage they received I have no doubt; and when I took charge of her numbers were very ill; one poor woman died just after we came in, and another was delivered of a little girl the night before; there now are four little babes at the breast, and several poor women in the family way; when we consider the distressing situation of the poor creatures, families separated from each other, parents from their children, and children from their parents, torn away from each other, and sold just like cattle, it is enough to make any one shudder at the idea; you have no conception of the state we found them in, and it is impossible for me to give an adequate description of their sufferings; they used to feed them just as they would cattle—about a dozen of them would sit around a dirty tub of boiled rice, which they had twice a day, and about a pint of water each, until I went on board, when I had some salt meat and peas, for which they used to appear very grateful; I also stood nurse for the sick, and got some messes made up for them; after I had finished my meals, I used to get about 20 little children around me, I christened them all with names that were familiar to me, and fed them; I found several handkerchiefs on board with which I used to dress them, it made them all as proud as possible. We had a native Princess among them: there was a little distinction made between her and others; I christened her Anna Maria; they all knew their names, and would answer to them when they were called. When I first came on board, the dirty state the schooner was in, and the horrid smell arising from the hold amongst the negroes, was almost suffocating; I had her thoroughly cleaned out, and sprinkled every part with vinegar, which sweetened her a little, and by degrees I became used to it. The negroes are to be taken out to-day, I understand; they will all be indentured, the same as apprentices, for a certain number of years, after which they become free. We shall get 100, sterling for each negro, besides the money arising from the sale of the vessel, it will give me, I expect, about 700. From the smuggler we can expect but little, as the custom-house officers and lawyers will take away the quarter part of it."

The London Sun has the following remarks in relation to the visit of the Russian Emperor at Berlin:

The purpose of the Emperor of Russia, in visiting Berlin is clearly of a political nature, although the moderate Autocrat wishes to throw over it the specious cloak of family connexions. The truth now begins to develop itself, that Russia's attempts to subjugate Turkey is ten times more objectionable to the Powers of Europe than it was during the last campaign—and for this forcible reason, that the moderate professions of the Emperor do not at all square with the immensity of his preparations, and the manifest objects of his ambition. The great powers have hitherto been passive spectators—they will henceforth, if occasion require it, become active agents in protecting the independence of the Turks, and securing their own respective interests. The family alliance between Russia and Prussia may assure the Emperor of his father-in-law's assistance—and this would not be objected to by neutral powers were it needed in the way of defence, but he much deceives himself, if he expects it will be tolerated for the purposes of aggression. Let the Empe-

ror Nicholas but once overstep the bounds of endurance, and he will repent too late the consequences of that presumption that has roused the jealousy of Europe, but cannot avert its vengeance.

Louisville, August 1.

POSTSCRIPT.—Indian Hostilities.

—We understand official information has been received at the headquarters of the western department, stating that a few days since, whilst some of the frontier inhabitants of Randolph county, Missouri, were grazing their cattle on the waters of Chariton river, a party of Ioway and Sac Indians took possession of the cattle and drove them off. Whereupon, 50 of the frontier inhabitants embodied and pursued the Indians, and came up with them encamped. They refused to give up the cattle, when a conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the whites, who lost four men killed, four wounded, and several missing. The Indian force is variously stated at from 100 to 200 men.

The governor of Missouri has called out a thousand militia for the protection of the frontier, and has requested of Brigadier General Atkinson the aid of the U. States' troops in that quarter, and Brigadier General Leavenworth has already marched for the frontier with the disposable force stationed at Jefferson barracks, amounting to fourteen companies.

Public Ad.

From the National Intelligencer of August 11.

Bloodshed on the Frontier.—We cannot admit to the dignity of "Indian Hostilities" the fracas on the frontier of Missouri, of which an account is given in the preceding column. It is lamentable that men should slay their fellow men, and we regret the death of the four whites. But, in our judgment, the incident which has just occurred is any thing but an evidence of Indian hostility. The hostility, it is obvious, lays the other way. The whites began the quarrel on the plea of the Indians having some stock (cattle) which they claimed; the Indians denied the justice of the claim: they were ordered to stack their arms—that is, in effect, to place themselves in the power of the whites; they refused to do so, and showed a disposition to defend themselves: they were then fired upon by the whites; in defence of their own lives, only, they returned the fire: the whites were worsted in a conflict of their own choosing—and the whole country is roused up to revenge this "Indian Hostility!"

This, as we understand the account, drawn up near the scene of action, (and under the influence of natural grief for the death of friends and acquaintances,) is the plain state of the case before us. The whites, it seems, went against the Indians in military array, 26 in number. The Indians, it is said, numbered from 80 to 100. If the whites had not supposed themselves more than a match for them they would have let them alone. As it was, three times as many Indians as whites were killed; yet, the whole physical force of the country is in motion to exterminate the remainder of these eighty Indians, who would not suffer themselves to be quietly killed by the twenty-six whites.

Is not this too true a sample of the most of the "Indian hostilities" of which we have heard since the termination of the war of 1812? What have they proceeded from, in general, but encroachments on the hunting grounds of the Aborigines, breeding quarrels, which the whites have ever been too ready, upon any excuse, to engage in with these wretched remnants of a departing race?

One can hardly read with patience the statement of the quantum of military force called into service upon this great emergency. By calling forth the whole population, four hundred mounted men at least are assembled, all well armed with rifles, &c. The governor, however, does not think this a sufficient force, but orders out, in addition, a thousand militia: and, not yet content, calls upon the commander of the military station to come to his relief, and fourteen companies of U. States' troops (say eight hundred men) are already on the march. Here are, if we reckon right, between two and three thousand efficient soldiers in full march, under a brigadier general of the army of the United States, to chastise the surviving remnant of eighty poor savages, who have shed white blood only to save their own, and who would be glad to find safety for their own lives in the deepest cavern of the mountain, or the darkest recesses of the forest. Really, this array of force on such an occasion reminds one of

"Ocean into tempest wrought
—To drown a fly."

Lake Serpent.—The Welland Canal Intelligencer, published at St. Catharines, Upper Canada, gives an account of some children, twelve and fourteen years old, having seen an enormous water snake, of prodigious dimensions, near the mouth of the Ten Mile Creek. "According to their account, it must have been twenty or thirty feet in length, with a head ten or fifteen inches in diameter, and warts or bunches on it. On giving the alarm, it immediately turned and disappeared. This, we believe, is not the first one of the kind that has been seen in Lake Ontario; and from what we can learn, there can be no doubt of the existence of such monsters in our inland seas." Twenty or twenty-five years ago, quite a sensation was produced along the lake coast, between Oswego and the St. Lawrence, by an account of a wonderful lake serpent, which chased a boat on shore. The crew made regular certificates upon the subject; but the serpent has kept out of the way ever since.

N. F. Com. Adv.

When a boy 14 years of age, I saw a piece in a newspaper giving an account of a gentleman's finding a land tortoise, marked with what he supposed to be the initials of some person's name, with the date of the year when marked, which, compared with that period made the tortoise forty years old. Being soon after in the meadow of my father, I found one, which then appeared to be of full growth; I marked my name at full length, with the day of the month and the year, which was the 13th of May, 1797, which makes 32 years ago last May. Yesterday, my men, while mowing the meadow, not over three quarters of a mile from the place where I marked him 32 years ago, found the same tortoise. I examined him and know, from the letters and figures, to be the same one.

Dutchess Observer.

Some black natives who lately visited Sydney have reported the existence of an extensive sea in the interior of New Holland, and an expedition has been fitted out by Sir John Jameson to ascertain the fact. It had been long supposed, from the absence of any river of great magnitude emanating from so large a continent, that there must be some extensive morass or reservoir of water in the interior; and if this be found to be the case, and the inland sea prove navigable, the discovery will be of importance, and remove many of the drawbacks which now exist against settling in that colony, in preference to Van Dieman's Land.

Inspiration of Astronomy.—There are several recorded instances of the powerful effect, which the study of astronomy has produced upon the human mind. Dr. Rittenhouse of Pennsylvania, after he had calculated the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 3d, 1769, was appointed at Philadelphia, with others, to repair to the township of Norriston, and there to observe this planet until its passage over the sun's disk should verify the correctness of his calculations. This occurrence had never been witnessed but twice before by any inhabitant of our earth, and was never again to be seen by any person then living—A phenomenon so rare, and so important in its bearings upon astronomical science, was, indeed, well calculated to agitate the soul of one so alive, as he was, to the great truths of nature. The day arrived, and there was no cloud in the horizon.—The observers, in silence and trembling anxiety, waited for the predicted moment of observation.—It came—and in the instant of contact, an emotion of joy so powerful was excited in the bosom of Mr. Rittenhouse, that he fainted. Sir Isaac Newton after he had so far advanced in his mathematical proof of one of his great astronomical doctrines, as to see that the result was to be triumphant, was so affected in view of the momentous truth which he was about to demonstrate, that he was unable to proceed and begged one of his companions in study to relieve him, and carry out the calculation. The instructions which the heavens give, are not confined to scholars; but they are imparted to the peasant and the savage.—The pious shepherd often feels a sudden expansion of mind, while attempting to form an idea of that Power which spreads out and adorns the heavens with so many worlds of light.

Pres't Chapin's Inaug. Address.

Died, at his residence in Loudon county, Virginia, a few days since, Tommy Thompson, a black man aged 130 years. He was born and lived in Virginia, retained his mental and physical faculties to a few days previous to his death.

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, August 26.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Bladen. James M. Kay, S. John J. M. Milam, Robert Melvin, C. Brunswick. Jacob Leonard, S. Marsden Campbell. — Gauze, C. Cabarrus. Christopher Melchor, S. Daniel M. Barringer, William M. Lean, C. Columbus. James Burney, S. Luke R. Simmons, C. Stephens, C. Cumberland. Archibald M. Dearmid, S. Alexander McNeil, Alexander Boie, C. Caswell. Bedford Brown, S. John Wilson, James Kerr, C. Duplin. Stephen Miller, S. William Wright, John Farrer, C. Davidson. Ransom Harris, S. William W. Wiseman, Lewis Snyder, C. Gates. William W. Cowper, S. William W. Stedman, Riseup Rawls, C.

Guilford. John M. Dick, S. Francis L. Simpson, George C. Mendenhall, C.

Hertford. Bridger I. Montgomery, S. John H. Wheeler, Elisha A. Chamberlain, C.

Halifax. Isham Mathews, S. John A. Beum, Thomas Nicholson, C. Iredell. Thos. A. Allison, S. James M. Bogle, William King, C.

Johnston. Reuben Sanders, S. Hilior Alder, Allen Richards, C.

Lenoir. William D. Mosley, S. A. Wooten, Council Wooten, C. Moore. Alexander McNeill, S. William Hancock, D. Murkison, C.

Montgomery. John Crump, S. Joseph M. Lilly, Reuben Kendall, C. Mecklenburg. William Davidson, S. Wm. J. Alexander, Evan Alexander, C.

Martin. Joseph J. Williams, S. Jesse Cooper, William Watts, C. Northampton. Collin W. Barnes, S. R. B. Gars, James Haley, C.

Person. Maurice Smith, S. Thomas W. bb, Thomas M. Gebree, S. Rowan. David F. Caldwell, S. Thos. G. Polk, Richmond M. Pearson, C.

Randolph. Abram Bower, S. Alexander Cunningham, Abram Bower, C.

Rockingham. Robert Martin, S. William B. thell, William Hill, C. Richmond. Tryan M. Farland, S. N. Nicholson, James Murphy, C.

Sampson. D. Underwood, S. Archibald Monk, — Sloan, C. Surry. Mesback Franklin, S. Alfred Moore, Ephraim Hough, C.

Warren. Richard Davis, S. William G. Jones, John H. Green, C. Wayne. Gabriel Sherard, S. Jas. Rhodes, John W. Sasser, C.

Fayetteville. John D. Eccles, Salisbury. Charles Fisher, Wilmington. Joseph A. Hill, Halifax. William L. Long, Newbern. William Gaston.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York, Paris dates to the 21st and London to the 16th ult. have been received.

The intelligence from the seat of war in the East begins to assume a more lively interest. It appears that the triumphs of the Muscovite soldiers in the neighbourhood of Schumla are greater than had previously been conjectured, and more decisive than could have been imagined. The prisoners of war on the 30th of June. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse tails, upwards of 100 stand of colors, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions. It now appears that, with the exception of Widdin, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians. The theatre of the war will now probably be charged, and if continued will be carried into the heart of the empire in Romelio. Schumla is not the only passage across the Balkan opened to the Russians.

Constantinople was healthy, but maladies were said to have broken out in the fleet, and at Schumla.

The Government of Morocco had rejected the proposals and mediation of Austria.

The German papers state that the object of Mr. Fenton's going to Schumla, was to propose peace with the Turks, though but faint hopes are entertained of his being listened to.

Intelligence from Mayence states that the negotiations between Prussia and the Low Countries, in relation to the free navigation of the

Rhine, had been closed, the King of Prussia having ratified the proposals made by the King of the Netherlands.

Athens has fallen into the hands of the Greeks by capitulation. The arrival of the ambassadors at Constantinople spread general joy.

The London Standard, of the 17th ult. says, that the king of Prussia had appointed an extraordinary ambassador to proceed immediately to Constantinople, to assist the other ambassadors in bringing about a peace in the east.

The princess of Leuchtenburgh, betrothed to Don Pedro, was about to embark at Ostend for Brazil.

General Lafayette was enjoying good health. He left Paris on the 20th July, on a tour to Auvergne, his native department.

Mr. Brown would leave France in the packet of the 10th August, as Mrs. Brown's health had much improved.

Revenue.—We understand the amount of duties secured at the custom house, in the city of New York, for the month of July, is upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars; during the month of June, it was upwards of eighteen hundred thousand. The amount secured for the last five months, exceeds six millions—full equal to the amount bonded last year, during the same months. *Gazette.*

We had yesterday the pleasure of examining the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. It contains the few verbal alterations suggested to its author by Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, together with the erasures, interlineations, &c. of Mr. Jefferson. The copy is now in this city, and in the hands of an experienced and skilful engraver, with a view of having a fac simile of its whole "form and pressure" taken, to accompany, as we suppose, the work about to be published by Mr. Randolph, the grandson of Mr. Jefferson. *U. S. Gazette.*

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. States, assembled on Wednesday morning the 18th inst. Sermon by the Right Reverend Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut; after which the holy sacrament was administered.—The house of bishops was organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New York, as secretary. Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, presiding. The house of clerical and lay delegates was organized by electing the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, as president, and Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, of New York, as secretary. The house of bishops consists of Bishops White and Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania; Hobart, of New York; Croes, of New Jersey; Brownell, of Connecticut; Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese; Moore, of Virginia; and Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. Bishops Bowen, of South Carolina, and Chase, of Ohio, were absent.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of North Carolina, late a member of Congress, to his friend in Washington City.

I have recently made a hasty tour through the gold region of this state, where its mineral wealth has been most developed. In the county of Burke every branch seems to afford more or less of the precious metal. It is generally found from four to six feet below the surface in a stratum of blue clay, intermixed with gravel and stones of various sizes. It has the appearance of having been washed down from the adjoining mountains, and may be considered as a deposit of gold, rather than a mine; for after digging to a sufficient depth to reach the stratum in which it seems to be embedded, you rarely go more than one foot more in depth before you get entirely through it, and very often reach a bed of rock. Such is the richness and value of these deposits in many places, that hands laboring in them make from two to five dollars each per day. There is, however, no permanency in mines of this character, as these alluvial deposits will soon be robbed of all their value from the ease with which they are worked, and a resort must be had to the hills or mountains from which, I presume, it was originally washed. Here a regular system of mining operations will be carried on by men of skill and capital. At present our operations are carried on to great disadvantage for the want of skill, and the want of machinery, except in the county of Mecklenburg, where they have already erected mills and other fixtures suited to the purpose, that promise much and great improvement in the system of obtaining the gold from the ore. Machinery is also beginning to

be employed throughout the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Guilford, Cabarrus and Rutherford; but we are sadly deficient in capital to carry on mining to that extent which our mines would justify. From the best estimate I can make of the present product of the mines in operation, (most of which I have visited in person) I think I may venture to say they yield \$20,000 per week, and are increasing rapidly. The prospects justify the belief that our state will furnish two millions worth of gold next year, and an increase of a million annually for the next four or five years.

There are now in Baltimore six native Africans, belonging to the tribe called Kroomen, who are the laborers and workmen of the coast. These men, while seeking employment on board a Mexican brig off cape Montserado, had the misfortune to lose their canoe in a gale of wind, and the brig being driven out to sea, they were compelled to come to the U. S. Two of them have made a visit to Washington, and are said to have communicated valuable information to the colonization board. They will probably obtain passage home in a vessel which is about to be engaged to take recaptured Africans from St. Augustine to Liberia.

We learn by a passenger in the Susan & Phebe, arrived at N. York, from Georgetown, (S. C.) that some days previous to leaving that place the whole of the military were put in requisition to quell an insurrection of the negroes. The plot was only discovered two days before they were to have risen. The ringleaders were apprehended, and the whole scheme divulged in time to prevent the contemplated massacre. Several secret examinations had been made. It is not generally known to what extent they would have carried their schemes, but suffice it to say that enough was brought to light for the civil authority to keep every person who could shoulder a musket, old and young, under arms, not only the town's people, but a rendezvous was kept in town for the country people. A supply of arms and ammunition was sent from Charles, which was immediately distributed to those who were destitute. One of the most artful and cunning ringleaders turned State's evidence. *Herald.*

Distress of the Spanish Squadron.—By a late arrival at New York from New Orleans, we learn that the ship Bingham arrived there in distress on the 23d of July, from Havana, having on board 500 Spanish troops bound for a port not mentioned. The governor, at the request of the Spanish consul, has assigned a spot on the right bank of the river for their location until the vessel can be repaired.

It was reported at N. Orleans, that a number of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Squadron, destined for the invasion of Mexico, had put into Pensacola in distress from a severe storm.

Fifteen and a half piastres, in Greece, make a dollar; consequently, the annual tribute which the Greeks have to pay to the Turks (supposing this standard of price to be taken) is \$96,774. This amount (more or less) is to be paid only in part until the fourth year from the date of the arrangement—afterwards in full. It should be remarked, however, that the relative value of money in Greece is much greater than it is here; and as the poverty of the people is severe, they will find the amount of tribute as large as they will care to pay, at least until more prosperous times.

A snake was shot at Miramachi, New Brunswick, which measured 13 feet 7 inches in length. Five whole pigeons were found in its stomach.

Camden, August 15.

The Freshet.—The late freshet in the Wateree and its tributary streams, has done immense damage to the low ground plantations. The loss of corn and cotton on the river alone, in the immediate neighborhood of this town, amounts at the lowest estimate to fifty thousand dollars. The river rose to a height within sixteen inches of the highest freshet remembered. Several river planters in and about Camden, have lost from one to two hundred bales of cotton, and some of them, at least five thousand bushels of corn. Nor is the destruction of property, the most disastrous feature of the visitation, we fear. Such an immense inundation at this season of the year, and during such extremely hot weather, will it is greatly to be apprehended, produce much sickness,

upon the borders of the streams at least. Our town, we are happy to say, remains perfectly healthy, and from its distance from the low grounds we are in hopes it may continue so.

Crops at the West.—We are informed, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, by Mr. Ely, proprietor of some of the great Rochester flouring mills, that the wheat crop not only appears to be abundant, but that the quality is of the finest description ever known. The kernels of wheat generally are very full, and so large that they actually burst out from the husk; and the ears were filled out and pointed to the very top. New Rochester flour, from the present crop, will be received in New York in a few days.—Other crops, we also learn, promise abundant returns.

Centerville (Ind.) August 1. Since our farmers have gathered their wheat, they uniformly tell us the grain is heavier and better than any they ever before raised in this state. We received a few bushels this week, that overrun 65 pounds to the bushel, and threatened to drag of it in the next paper, but were told that was only the average weight of wheat this season—little weighing under 62, and some reaching to about 70. Accounts from almost every part of the Union represent the crops as being unusually good.

Tallahassee, (Florida,) July 25.

We learn from all quarters, that our territory is blessed with abundant crops of every description. The planters all wear smiling faces, particularly those that are raising Sugar Cane; and it is a fact beyond dispute, from the experiments already made, that such gentlemen as have the means and will enter with spirit into raising Sugar, cannot fail in making large fortunes. Perhaps there never was a time, so propitious for the man of capital, and enterprising planter to invest their means, as in the lands of Florida, and such as have an idea of emigrating here cannot do better than come forthwith.

We hear of one planter that offers for sale 10,000 bushels corn of his present crop, at 25 cents per bushel. But we cannot expect that such prices will long continue, as no planter will raise more corn than he wants, as his soil will pay him far better by raising Sugar or Sea Island Cotton. *Advocate.*

Camden, (N. J.) August 12.

We scarcely ever recollect when the agricultural prospects have smiled more propitiously on the industrious farmer, than they have, and still continue to do, the present season; the crops of grass, wheat rye and oats have been unusually productive, and except in some few instances, have been gathered and housed without material injury, notwithstanding the unusual wetness of the season. The face of the earth seems to be clothed with verdure and vegetation even to the luxury of abundance, and although the heavy falls of rain have been somewhat injurious to some species of vegetation, such as melons, grapes, castor beans, some kinds of fruit, &c. yet we have hardly ever seen the prospect for corn, buckwheat, potatoes, &c. more flattering.

DIED.

At his residence in Edenton, after a few days illness, the Rev. HENRY HOLMES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. H. has been for many years a faithful centinel on the walls of Zion, and at the time of his decease was presiding Elder of the Norfolk district. By his death the Methodist society is deprived of a valuable member, and the cause of the Redeemer of a zealous and untiring advocate.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber in this way would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store two doors above his old stand; where he intends keeping a general assortment, which he will sell low for cash. *David Kyle.*

August 25. 95—3w

HILLSBOROUGH FALL RACES.

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on Wednesday the 30th day of September next.

1st day. A sweep stakes, mile heats, for three years old colts raised in Orange county. Five entered, and subscription open until the evening preceding the race. Entrance twenty-five dollars.

2d day. Two mile heats, for 900 dollars—money hung up on usual discount.

3d day. Three mile heats, for 300 dollars—money hung up on usual discount.

4th day. One mile heats, for 100 dollars, together with part of the gate money—at the usual discount.

By order of the Club.

Wm. H. Phillips, Sec'y.

August 25. 95—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes all those who are indebted to the estate of Willis and Sarah Roberts, deceased, to call and settle, as he wishes to settle the estate as soon as possible. For the accommodation of those to whom it will be more convenient, he will attend at Hillsborough on the second day of the next Superior Court.

Wm. H. Hall, Adm'r.

August 25. 95—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday the 11th day of next month (September) will be sold, at the late residence of Elizabeth Brewer, deceased, all the estate of said deceased, consisting of several tracts of Land, five or six likely Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a Wagon and Gear, with other articles. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Thos. Snipes, Ex'r.

August 25. 95—3wp

NOTICE.

As the subscriber intends removing to the west, he will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th of October next, on the premises, the valuable and well improved tract of land on which he now lives, lying in Caswell county, ten miles above Caswell Court House, on the stage road from Milton to Salisbury, containing by estimate about 600 acres; another tract containing 400 acres, adjoining the tract first named, lying on the same road; both of which will be sold for a part cash and a credit of one and two years for the balance. At the same time and place will be sold all the crop of corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. a few likely young work mules, cattle and hogs, together with all my household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c. all of which will be sold on a credit. The terms will be more explicitly mentioned on the day of sale.

Wm. J. Nash.

Caswell county, } August 10th. } 95—3w

TEN CENTS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst, a bound boy by the name of JOHN EVANS, about seventeen years of age, a dark mulatto, near six feet high. All persons are therefore forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. Ten cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid.

Isaac Jackson.

August 25. 95—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my sons Anderson Riley and Henderson Riley, have authority from me to transact business for themselves, and to become responsible for their contracts in as full and complete a manner as if they had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

John Riley.

August 25. 95—3w

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities, in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than they were twelve years ago, when type where from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction been "in need" by competition, and an over-increase in the prices of type. At the reduction has been a disposition in some of those foundries who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to No. 10, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at a short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his Prices at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Six lines Pica and all larger	\$ 30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to five lines Pica,	32	Burgois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion. Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,

Corner of Crown and Calleshill-sts.

August 1. 95—3w

State of North Carolina, Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, Adm'r.

June 2. 94—6w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



BEAUTY OF RELIGION.

Soft are the fruitful things that bring
The welcome promise of the spring,
And soft the vernal gale,
Sweet the wild warblings of the grove,
The voice of nature and of love,
That gladdens every vale.
But softer in the mourner's ear
Sounds the mild voice of mercy near,
That whispers sins forgiven;
And sweeter far the music swells
When to the raptured soul she tells
Of peace and promised heaven.
Fair as the flowers that deck the ground,
And groves and gardens blooming round
Unnumber'd charms unfold;
Bright is the sun's meridian ray,
And bright the beams of setting day,
That robe the clouds in gold.
But far more fair the pious breast,
In richer robes of goodness drest;
Where heaven's own graces shine;
And brighter far the prospects rise,
That burst on faith's delighted eyes
From glories all divine.
All earthly charms, however dear,
Howe'er they please the eye or ear,
Will quickly fade and fly;
Of earthly glory faint the blaze,
And soon the transitory rays
In endless darkness die.
The nobler beauties of the just
Shall never moulder in the dust,
Or know a sad decay;
Their honours time and death defy,
And round the throne of heaven on high
Beam everlasting day.

The following truly eloquent passages are extracted from "a discourse delivered before the trustees, faculty, and students of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1829, the day preceding the annual commencement. By John Seargeant, L. L. D. honorary member of the Philoclean Society."

The occasion which has brought us together is calculated to awaken earnest and anxious reflection. Youth is the season of preparation for manhood. In a short time, those who are in a course of training for the duties of life, will, in the order of Providence, succeed to the charge which is now borne by their seniors; and distributed among the varied employments of social and civilized existence, be called by their own strength, each in his allotted sphere, to sustain, preserve, and improve the advantages which are derived to them from their predecessors. To fit them for the task which is thus to devolve upon them, is the design of all education.

In what manner, and by what means this great design may be most effectually accomplished—what are the methods most likely to aid in forming a wise and virtuous man, an honest and useful citizen, is a question of great interest, which cannot be too deeply pondered. An eminent man of antiquity remarked with equal beauty and force, that "a state without youth, would be like a year without the Spring." But what avails the Spring, if its blossoms perish without producing fruit or seed? If sporting for a while in the gaiety of the season, and charming the senses with their bloom and fragrance, they dis-appoint the hope which forms their greatest value, and dwindle, fade and die, as if they had never been?

The insect obeys the law of its ephemeral existence; it spreads its wings in the sunshine, rejoices in a moment of life, and then flutters and disappears. The brute animal is governed by its appetites, and guided by its instinct. It is neither acquainted with its faculties, nor capable of improving them. The individual and the species, for successive generations, move on in their appointed course, without undergoing any sensible change, as little subject to degeneracy from any neglect or folly of their own, as they are able, by their own efforts, to exalt or improve their nature. They live and they die—they sink into inanimate matter, and are lost in the uniform mass.

But man is endowed by his Maker with moral and intellectual powers, which not only distinguish him from all the visible creation, but absolutely separate him from any affinity with it. His bodily frame is dust, fearfully and wonderfully made; but still a portion of inanimate matter, which cleaves to the ground! His bodily powers, his sensual passions and appetites have their dwelling upon the earth, in common with the animal creation. His intellect—his power of "large discourse, looking before and after," aspires to communion with intelligence, and seeks its kindred beyond the limits of this life. His an-

imal nature may truly say to the worm, "Thou art my brother, and to corruption, Thou art my sister and my mother!" His intellectual and moral faculties have no fellowship upon earth.

These faculties are the talent which his Maker has given to man. By means of them, he is enabled to exercise dominion over the earth, and to subdue it to his own enjoyment and happiness. By their means too, it is intended that he shall exercise dominion over the earthly parts of himself—that he shall regulate the exercise of his corporeal powers, subdue his passions and appetites, and live upon the earth, as if he were not of the earth, enjoying the bounties of Providence with cheerful gratitude, doing good to his fellow men, and exalting, by rational discipline, his own character, and the character of his race.—This is his greatest glory—this is his highest happiness—this is his obvious duty.

The faculties which thus constitute the high and distinguishing privilege of man, exalting him above all that surrounds him, and placing him but "a little lower than the angels," are progressive and improvable. It is true, also, that the bodily powers are capable of some improvement. But the measure of their growth is limited; and, comparatively, it is soon attained.—Their highest perfection seems to continue but for a moment. The intellectual and moral capacity, on the contrary, flourishes more and more with culture; becomes continually enlarged and invigorated, and yields a daily and increasing harvest, even when the bodily powers are visibly declining.

When the bloom has forsaken the cheek—when the beautiful smoothness of youth has yielded to the furrows of age, and the step has begun to lose something of its elasticity and briskness—the cultivated and disciplined mind, nourished by wholesome food, and enlivened by exercise, is still advancing in its career, extending the sphere of its beneficent influence, and, as it were, supplying, by its own graces, the ravages which time has made in the external form. The light within, if duly trimmed and fed, continues to spread its lustre with unabated, and even increasing splendour, when the frame that encloses it has lost its freshness, and begun to grow dim from age.

But we also remember, that these faculties are liable to debasement and degeneracy. They will rust from sloth and indolence—they will decay from want of exercise and nourishment—and they will be smothered and destroyed, if subjected to the dominion of our passions and appetites. That is an empire they cannot endure. They were intended to be masters—and they will not submit to exist as slaves. The sluggish suffers the light of his intellect to go out. The drunkard drowns and extinguishes it. The one sinks into a state of calm brutality—the other, with frenzy in his brain, resembles more a savage and maddened animal, rushing upon his own destruction, but dangerous to all who are in his way. Both are guilty in the same kind, though not in the same degree. They destroy the chief talent committed to man, and they degrade and dishonour his nature. * * * * *

Self-denial and discipline are the foundation of all good character—the source of all true enjoyment—the means of all just distinction. This is the invariable law of our nature. Excellence of every sort is a prize, and a reward for virtuous, patient, and well directed exertion, and abstinence from whatever may encumber, enfeeble or delay us in our course. The approach to its lofty abode is rightly represented as steep and rugged.—He who would reach it must task his powers.—But it is a noble task! for, besides the eminence it leads to, it nourishes a just ambition, subdues and casts off vicious propensities, and strengthens the powers employed in its service, so as to render them continually capable of higher and higher attainments.

What mean the cheeks which greet the ingenuous youth, when he arrives at the high honours of a seminary of learning? Why do the hearts of his parents swell with unusual gladness, and tears burst forth to relieve their almost suffocating joy? Why is this epoch in life marked, as it every where is, with such intense and unabating interest? The race is not ended—it is only begun. One stage is reached, and one not less critical succeeds—and when that is passed in safety, the whole way of life is beset with temptations and dangers, which require all our exertion, with the constant aid of a gracious Providence, to resist and avoid. Why, then, I repeat, this heartfelt rejoicing? It is

not merely that he has acquired the portion of learning which is taught in a college; though that is of inestimable value. It is that the youth, whose powers have thus been put forth and tried, has given a new earnest of character, and a new assurance of hope. His habits are measurably formed; his nobler faculties expanded; and his future elevation in some degree indicated, by the strength of pinion displayed in his first flight.

As the mother's eye marks with inexpressible delight the first steps of her child, and her ear catches, with thrilling rapture, the music of his earliest efforts to utter articulate sound, imparting her joy to the whole household, and making as it were a family jubilee—so is the attainment of the honours of a college naturally and justly regarded with deep emotion. It fixes an important period in what may be termed the infancy of manhood, demonstrating the existence of a capacity for usefulness, and for further and higher honours. Happy are the youth who enjoy the opportunity of a liberal education—happier still are they who diligently and successfully improve it! * * *

The highest and surest talent—that which will hold out longest, and often reach the greatest elevation—the only talent, I might almost say, which is given to man for intellectual achievement—is the talent of applying his faculties to produce a good result—that is, of labouring with success. No one need be ashamed of possessing, of exercising, or of cultivating it. The great lesson of life is to apply ourselves diligently to what is before us. Life itself is but a succession of moments. The largest affairs are made up of small parts.—The greatest reputation is but the accumulation of successive fruits, each carefully gathered and stored. The most learned scholar began with learning words. Every day is by itself a day of small things. But the sum of our days, makes up our life—and the sum of our days' work makes up the work of our life. Let every one, therefore, who would arrive at distinction, remember, that the present moment is the one he is to improve, and apply himself diligently to its improvement.

SKETCH OF ISABELLA, OF SPAIN.

From Irving's Life of Columbus.

Contemporary writers have been enthusiastic in their descriptions of Isabella; she is one of the purest and most beautiful characters on the pages of history. She was well formed, of the middle size, with great dignity and gracefulness of deportment, and a mingled gravity and sweetness of demeanor. Her complexion was fair; her hair auburn inclining to red; her eyes were of a clear blue, with a benign expression; and there was a singular modesty in her countenance, gracing as it did a wonderful firmness of purpose, and earnestness of spirit. Though strongly attached to her husband, and studious of his fame, yet she always maintained her distinct rights as an allied prince. She excelled him in beauty, in personal dignity, in acuteness of genius, and in grandeur of soul. Combining the active and resolute qualities of man, with the softer charities of woman, she mingled in the warlike councils of her husband; engaged personally in his enterprises, and in some instances surpassed him in the firmness and intrepidity of her measures; while, being inspired with a truer idea of glory, she infused a more lofty and generous temper into his subtle and calculating policy.

It is in the civil history of their reign, however, that the character of Isabella shines most illustrious. Her fostering and maternal care was continually directed to reform the laws, and heal the ill engendered by a long course of internal wars. She loved her people, and while continually seeking their good, she mitigated, as much as possible, the harsh measures of her husband, directed to the same end, but inflamed by a mistaken zeal. Thus, though almost bigoted in her piety, and perhaps too much under the influence of ghostly advisers, still she was hostile to every measure calculated to advance religion at the expense of humanity. She strenuously opposed the expulsion of the Jews, and the establishment of the Inquisition, though unfortunately for Spain, her repugnance was slowly vanquished by her confessors. She was always an advocate of clemency to the Moors, although she was the soul of the war against Granada. She considered that war essential to protect the Christian faith, and to relieve her subjects from fierce and formidable enemies. While all her public thoughts and acts were princely and august, her private habits were simple, frugal and unostentatious.

In the intervals of state business, she assembled around her the ablest men in literature and science, and directed herself by their councils in promoting letters and arts.

Through her patronage Salamanca rose to that height which it assumed among the learned institutions of the age. She promoted the distribution of honors and rewards for the promulgation of knowledge, she fostered the art of printing, recently invented, and encouraged the establishment of presses in every part of the kingdom; books were admitted free of all duty, and more, we are told, were printed in Spain, at that early period of the art, than in the present literary age.

It is wonderful how much the destinies of countries depend at times upon the virtues of individuals, and how it is given to great spirits, by combining, exciting and directing the latent powers of a nation, to stamp it, as it were, with their own greatness. Such beings realize the idea of guardian angels appointed by heaven to watch over the destinies of empires. Such had been Prince Henry for the kingdom of Portugal, and such was now for Spain the illustrious Isabella.

ANECDOTE OF MILITARY LIFE.

In the grenadier company of a Scottish regiment forming part of the British army in Spain, were two privates, known among their companions as the two friends, from the steadiness of their mutual attachment, and otherwise much respected for propriety of conduct. In one of the last skirmishes which took place among the Lower Pyrenees, when our brave fellows drove their opponents from one entrenched height to the other, to the very confines of the "sacred territory," one of the "friends" received a severe wound in the thigh. During the few weeks in which our troops were in cantonments previous to entering France, the wounded of the regiment in question lay in a church, and among them the individual now mentioned—his friend in the intervals of duty most affectionately watching over him. On one occasion our informant while visiting and cheering the sick of his own company, finding him placed within a few feet of his bed, but in a position where he remained unseen, could not forbear stopping to admire the behaviour of the two friends; and, as he confessed, his heart melted, even to tears, on hearing their conversation.—"Jamie," said the wounded man, "I feel sad strong the day, that I fain would hear you read to me."—"I am most willing," replied his companion, "but I fear we can get no books here, and it's far to my quarters, and ye ken I dinna like to leave you."—"Look," was the answer, "in my knapsack, there is two books there, the Bible and Burns's poems! If ye read," continued he, looking up to his friend with a grateful smile, "I dinna muckle care which ye get." But seeing his companion look grave and rather displeased, the patient immediately added—"Oh dinna think, Jamie, I undervalue the word o' truth, or wad compare the divine volume wi' ony human production, but what I mean is, that in my present condition, my mind, when ye read Burns, wad be sure to turn on something gude, for his descriptions are so clear and sae sweet, that they bring iither days and iither places to my mind—my pains are forgot—my thoughts wander far away—our ain hame rises before me, wi' its green knowes, gowans, and glistening burn,—and oh, Jamie, I think upon my mother, and upon Jeanie,—and my heart, a' the same as wi' the Bible, rises to God, through whose kind providence I hope to return, never to leave them nor Scotland mair!" The soldiers mingled tears and sobs together. To the readers we leave the inferences.

Malcolm's Tales.

Translation of a Burman Prayer.

O Lord! filled with glory and power unspeakable; who art infinitely more excellent than all creatures, whose words are by far more valuable than the words of all other beings; who art wise, far beyond the wisdom of man, and whom men nor angels cannot equal, who art not subject to misery, nor trouble of mind, and to whom all secrets are laid open; who canst confer happiness on all beings, and knowledge on the ignorant; therefore art thou called the Lord. What is now said is but a little; the whole life would not suffice to speak it all. Thee, therefore, do I worship. The laws uttered by thee are eighty and four thousand; these also do I worship; and I worship the people who abide by these commandments. Therefore, on account of worshipping thee three, keep me from the ninety-and-six diseases that assail the body; from

the thirty-and-two accidents and misfortunes that happen to man, and from the twenty-and-five unlucky circumstances that befall him; from the sixteen sources of trouble, from the ten crimes and their punishments, from the eight calamitous conditions, and from the five enemies; from all these deliver me; and grant unto me gold, silver, precious stones, sons and daughters, relations and friends, servants and slaves, and guards, and protectors; these grant me, and grant me also a good reputation. Fill me with all these, and after death let me reach that place, where I may hear the law of the Creator; thus, old I shall not become, nor sick, nor shall I die, but shall exist unto eternity.

United Service Magazine.

WOMAN.

The the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, and religion require. The voice of pleasure, or of power, may pass them unheeded—but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillows of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of Woman!—Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them, that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

Judge Story.

ANECDOTE.

An anecdote is told of a clergyman, who, some years since, was preaching not a thousand miles from the city of Charleston, one of whose sermons was thought to contain a number of personal allusions, and couched in terms of severe and unmerited rebuke. When the congregation was dismissed, a respectable portion of them retired to the porch of the church under feelings of great excitement, where they awaited their minister, and as he approached them, they peremptorily demanded of him an explanation—upon which he deliberately drew from his pocket the sermon that had given offence, and said, "You perceive from the appearance of this manuscript that it was written long ago. Examine it. It is not interlined—nor has a word been preached to day that is not written in it. From notes on the back of it you will see that I preached this same sermon more than twenty years ago in the city of London, and in a number of other places, in the island of Great Britain. I am, however, truly grateful that Providence has directed me in the selection of the subject, as it appears no less adapted to this meridian, than for that for which it was originally prepared. And now, gentlemen, if any of your consider that it contains remarks applicable to yourselves, I hope and pray that you may make a profitable improvement of them. I have no further apology to offer." Charleston Observer.

The Devil in Pain.—In Plymouth there is, or formerly was, a ready witted negro by the name of Prince. Persons acquainted with the humor of the old fellow were in the habit of cracking jokes with him. The late Judge Paine, who was attending court in Plymouth, one day accosted him thus: "Prince, have you heard the Devil is dead?" "No massa," replied Prince, "I no here of it, but I s'pose it verry likely, for I understand he was in Paine."

FASHION AND PRUDENCE.

Fashion had a large estate and a considerable sum in ready cash bequeathed to him. Prudence had twenty-five dollars, a suit of homespun, an old horse, a cow, and a plough. Fashion danced, Prudence ploughed. Fashion gamed, Prudence worked. Fashion sold some land, Prudence bought it. Fashion blew his brains out, Prudence made use of his, and has several hundred acres of land, and "appliances to boot" all paid for. Fashion's son is overcast to Prudence.

He that seeks honor, must flatter.